





subject of this letter the next morning, and told him that he did wrong to write such an account, when it was not true.

Does Dr Warren recollect to whom that letter was supposed to be written?

The report was, that it was written to Mr Pitt.

Does Dr Warren recollect what was stated to be the substance of that supposed letter?

In general terms, that his M. was greatly better, and was likely to be speedily well.

Does Dr Warren recollect in what terms he stated to Dr Willis his disapprobation of his writing such a letter, or the substance of them?

That, as his Majesty was remarkably bad, and under coercion that night, he could consider it only as a political letter, which he thought wrong from a physician.

Had Dr Warren an opportunity of seeing the original letter written to Mr Pitt on the day of the debate, to which he alluded, and on the following day?

I had seen a letter written, as I thought, by Dr Willis's son, dated at half past five in the afternoon of the day of the debate.

Whether the letter which Dr Warren did see, did contain a just description of his M.'s situation, according to Dr Warren's opinion?

When I came to Kew the morning following, I was informed by Dr Willis, that his M. had had a violent paroxysm that night, which came on at seven o'clock the evening preceding; but how his M. was at half past five I do not know.

Whether the letter dated at half past five gave a favourable account of his M.?

To the best of my recollection, it contained a favourable one.

Did Dr Warren understand, from any of the other attendants on his M. that his M. had been in any part of that day in a particular attended state?

No.

Did Dr Willis make any reply, when Dr Warren told him he had done wrong to write such a letter, when it was not true?

Dr Willis, by his behaviour, appeared to me at that time to own it.

Whether there has been any direct or indirect attempt made by any of the physicians, at any time, to controul or influence you with respect to the account given of his M.'s situation?

Dr Willis, on Friday last, made a very unwarrantable use of the name of a *Great Person*; I call it unwarrantable, because I cannot believe he could have authority to use it to influence me, while the report to be sent to St James's was composing.

Will Dr Warren relate the circumstances of that transaction?

The report proposed to be sent was written thus: "His Majesty passed yesterday quietly, has had a very good night, and is calm this morning."—Dr Willis desired that some expression might be made use of, indicating that his M. was advanced since the day before in his cure. I objected to this, because I had ample reason, from my conversation with his M. and from the information which I had received from Mr Charles Hawkins, to think the contrary true.—Dr Willis then said, "A certain *Great Person* will not suffer it to go so, and it will fall upon you."

Are you sure you are correct in those words?

The words were spoken. I made no observation to Dr Willis on those words; but after talking with him a little more on the subject of his M. being composed, together with Dr Reynolds, the following report:—"His Majesty passed yesterday much in the same manner he did the day before; has had a very good night; and is this morning as he was yesterday."—Dr Reynolds, Dr Willis, and Dr Warren signed the report;—it was sent up stairs, and was returned with an order to change the words, "as he was yesterday," into "*continues to mend*."—Dr Warren desired the honour of an audience; and upon stating his reasons why no amendment had taken place, the words "*continues to mend*," were given up, and the sentence, "is this morning in a comfortable way," was substituted in their place.

When Dr Willis used these expressions, "a certain *Great Person* will not suffer it to go so, and it will fall upon you," whether Dr Warren understood those words to convey to him that a perseverance in his opinion would draw upon him the displeasure of the *Great Person* alluded to?

It was clear, that Dr Willis meant I should think so.

Whether the fear of the displeasure of that *Great Person* would, or would not, be a powerful motive of action with Dr Warren, in any case where his confidence and honour did not prevent him paying attention to such notice?

It most certainly would.

Were the words Dr Warren stated to have been given up, given up immediately after his stating his objections?

After I had stated my objections, and supported them with several arguments, the words were given up;—and upon my saying, "That though his M. was not mended since yesterday, yet that he was in a comfortable way this morning, which I hoped tended to a cure."—The word *comfortable* was immediately adopted.

Whether upon Dr Warren's stating that he objected to those words, they were immediately given up? or whether there was any inclination shewn to induce Dr Warren to sign the altered report, after he had stated that he objected to the alteration?

There was no inclination shewn to give up the words, till the word "*comfortable*" had been used.

Whether, subsequent to this audience, any thing passed relative to this transaction?

Yes; Lady Harcourt and Lady Charlotte Finch followed me down stairs, and enquired of me who the person was from whom I had my information relative to his M.'s health that morning? I answered, from Mr C. Hawkins. When Mr C. Hawkins appeared, he was asked by the two ladies, what he had said to me that morning respecting his M.'s health? He gave them an account, and they retired. The

next time that I went to Kew, I was treated with marks of attention and respect that I had not received for some time before.

What was the line of argument employed by Dr Warren, in order to convince the *Great Person*, of whom he has spoken, that in the King's situation that morning there was no real amendment?

First of all I mentioned the rule by which I judged of the health of persons in his M.'s situation, and which I have given in the former part of this examination. I then drew an argument from the conversation I had had with his M. without mentioning the particulars of it. I then observed his M. had often been in the same state, without its remaining many hours (which turned out to be the case on that day) I then brought another argument from the information I had received from Mr Hawkins.

Dr Warren further examined.

9th Jan. 1789.

Whether Dr Warren has observed any difference in his M. at such times as he hath seen and conversed with his M. in the presence of Dr Willis or his son, and at such times when neither of those gentlemen were present?

A very great difference: when Dr Willis or his son are present, his M. is *UNDER GREAT AWE*; when they are absent, he talks and acts very differently.

Since the order alluded to, (forbidding any person to go into the King's room, except introduced by Dr Willis or his son) has Dr Warren seen his M. except in the presence of one of the Dr Willis's?

Yesterday I desired Dr John Willis to retire while I was with his M. that I might observe the difference of his behaviour, and report it to the Committee, if required. Dr Willis retired accordingly, and his M. immediately held a language very different from that which he used while Dr Willis was present.

Was any other person in the room besides Dr Warren, when Dr Willis retired?

Two of the pages.

Whether Dr Warren has ever been with his M. when he has entertained himself with reading?

Yes.

Has it been for any considerable space of time, and upon a subject which would require much thinking?

I have never seen him read more than a line, and a half at a time.

Has that been lately?

The third time from hence that I was there—on Sunday last I think.

Whether Dr Warren thinks the K.'s malady is less at those times of reading, than at any other times?

His manner of reading, when I have been present, is a strong proof of the existence of his malady.

Has any rational mode of controul and coercion been omitted?

Not that I know of, since his M. came to Kew. Whether any progress towards a cure has been observed in consequence of this controul?—No.

When did Dr Warren see his M. last?

Yesterday.

In what state did you leave him?

Dr Warren again called in, and examined.

Monday 12th.

Have you seen the King to-day?—Yes.

In what state did you find his M. this morning, and what account had you of the antecedent day?

I found his Majesty in a very irritated state this morning, and was informed that he has had, in the whole, but five hours sleep in the three last nights;—that having had no sleep at all, or very little, the night before last, it was proposed to give him something last night to compose and quiet him—such a medicine was written down, but was not given him. It was proposed yesterday to carry his M. out to take the air.—I was not informed that this was mentioned in the consultation in the morning, but I was informed by Dr John Willis, that his M.'s pulse was yesterday 120 in a minute.—I was likewise informed that he had lain all night under coercion, and had sweated a great deal. Some prudent person advised his M. should not be carried out to take the air. I have reason to think that the pulse became quieter in the course of the day. I found it this morning between 106 and 108 in a minute, and observed marks of fever on his M.'s tongue. Dr John Willis told me that he had promised to carry his M. out to-day, and desired me to consider, whether the not complying with his expectations might not irritate him a great deal. I was sorry that he had had such a promise; I was necessitated to take the least of two evils, and advised that his M. should not be carried out, the thermometer being 17, as I am informed, below the freezing point: and particularly, as Dr Willis has always observed, that keeping the pores open always does his M. great good. His M. this morning suffered me to come from him with great difficulty, and could not easily be prevailed upon by me to let go my hand.

Has there, in fact, been any introduction of persons, to your knowledge, which had a tendency to excite such emotions, and to produce such irritations?

Yes, I should like to give an account of the first consultation we had with Dr Willis. The day that I introduced Dr Willis to the King, I summoned the rest of his M.'s Physicians to a consultation at my house. It was there first settled as a principle, that quiet of body and mind were to be endeavoured to be obtained by every means possible; and that every thing should be carefully kept from his M. that might tend to prevent this desirable acquisition. It was settled that a regular coercion should be made use of,—that every thing should be kept from his M. that was likely to excite any emotion,—that though his M. had not shewn any signs of an intention to injure himself, yet that it was absolutely necessary, considering the sudden impulses to which his dissipated subjects people, to put every thing out of the way that would do any mischief.—To all this Dr

Willis assented; yet the very next day he put a razor into his M.'s hand, and a pen-knife. When I saw the Doctor next, I asked him how he could venture to do such a thing? He said, he shuddered at what he had done. As he made use of this expression, I did not think it necessary to say much to him upon the subject. On the 12th of December, as I apprehend, the King took a walk in the garden, and some of the Royal children were shewn to him; this produced a considerable emotion, which was accompanied with acts demonstrating that emotion, as I was informed, to the best of my memory, by Mr Keate. Notwithstanding this effect of seeing his children, Dr Willis, the next day, introduced that person, whose great and amiable qualities we all know must necessarily make her the dearest and tenderest object of his M.'s thoughts:—The interview was short; His M. was soon afterwards in a great state of irritation, and the strict coercion was, I believe, for the first time actually applied that night; the blisters were put on that night likewise. The next time that I saw Dr Willis, I spoke to him upon this subject with some degree of sharpness, because it was contrary to my opinion, and contrary to what had been settled in consultation; for it had been settled that whatever could be done by deliberation, should be referred to consultation; that the conduct of his Majesty in the interior room, should be left to Dr Willis's discretion, because it did not admit of deliberation. I do not know that I convinced the Doctor that his opinion was wrong, but that the act was contrary to what was laid down in consultation could not be denied. I was always considered, by the highest authority, as the first physician, and therefore thought myself particularly responsible: I thought myself obliged to look into, and to enquire after every thing that related to his M. I did not suppose myself in a different situation upon the arrival of Dr Willis, and therefore took the liberty of speaking to him with some degree of authority. I remember, when his three attendants arrived, I sent for them into the physician's room, examined them very carefully, particularly as to the temper with which they conducted themselves towards those whom they attended, and spoke to them, as they were strangers to me, in such a manner as to let them know that their conduct would be strictly observed. My being first physician made me talk to Dr Willis about every thing that I heard of, that did not appear to be quite accurate, and sometimes led to disputes. I informed the Doctor, that he was there in a double capacity, as physician, and attendant on his Majesty in the interior room—that I must take my share in directing whatever related to him in the capacity of physician, though I should not interfere with respect to the conduct of his M. in the interior room. Not many days after this transaction, I observed a book in his M.'s hands, which affected me much, and immediately determined me to bring a charge against Dr Willis, for what I thought bad practice. I do not mean to bring the story of this book as a fault, because I believe there was no intention to convey such a book to his M. it was the play of King Lear, not in a volume of Shakespeare, but it was a corrected Lear, by Colman, and mixed with his plays. I can have no reason to think, that Dr Willis could foresee that such a book as Dr Willis brought him the book, and Dr Willis did not deny it, when I spoke to him on the subject. I do not bring this as a fault, but it was the circumstance that determined me to put in execution what I had been thinking of before, with respect to Dr Willis; for his M.'s observation on the book affected me strangely. I carried an account of this to the Prince of Wales, and he desired me, as he had done in every case of difficulty that had happened, from the beginning of the illness, to lay the affair before the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor went to Kew, I believe; and the result was, when I saw the Lord Chancellor, that the rules of the consultation should be strictly obeyed. Dr Willis has a second time introduced the same great and amiable person. I was informed, that some degree of irritation came on in the night; but having collected, as I thought, from several small circumstances, that the power of introducing persons to his M. was to be left entirely to Dr Willis, I did not make any complaint about it.

Whether you recollect the circumstances which attended your waiting upon his Majesty, upon a particular day, concerning which it has been since said, that you prevented his Majesty from going to sleep?

I never could accurately learn what day was fixed—I have only had a suspicion of the day—I wish to have a day fixed, that I may meet the charge.

Was there any day in which Dr Willis seemed to be peculiarly solicitous to prevent or delay your going in to the King?

I do not recollect any such day.

Do you recollect any conversation you had with Dr Willis concerning the King's being asleep, or disposed to sleep, at a time when you was going in to his M.?

I remember a morning when Dr Willis said, his M. had had a bad night, when I myself had been acquainted with by asking the page, as I passed by the King's anti-chamber, the door of which I opened as I was going into the physician's room. In the physician's room I mentioned that I had learned the King had had a very bad night, but was then fallen asleep. I sat down, and what discourse passed between me and Dr Willis then, about the night, I do not know—a few words only. The doctor soon went out of the room, and when he returned, said, "That the King was not sleeping, for that he spoke."—I got up the attending physician of the day with me, and walked towards Dr Willis—we went together through the anti-chamber;—when I arrived at the door of his M.'s bed-room, Dr Willis said, you may open the door; a circumstance that I do not recollect ever to have happened to me before, somebody else generally opening the door; when I opened it, I found that the room was dark. I stepped forwards very slowly; as soon as I had gone the width of the door I was visible to his M. The

door being open, his M. immediately addressed himself very pointedly to me, saying, "I am glad to see you," and adding his wish to be released from the state he was then in, which was a state of coercion. I hesitated; went one step back to look for Dr Willis, who was standing very near me. I said something to the doctor, and he immediately replied in substance, that if his M. complained, I might comply with his request. In consequence of which it was done by my desire. I said, but a short time with his M. and, as I was walking back, I said, "I had some doubts whether the complying with his M.'s request was not improper, for he is in a very irritated state." Dr Willis said, "His M. will rise presently, and then we shall be able to do without coercion."

Whether Dr Willis expressed, at that time, any displeasure at what you had done, or represented to you any mischief that he conceived likely to ensue from it?—None that I remember.

Whether in the report sent to St James's, the words "tranquil, quiet, calm, composed," and the like, are meant by you, so far as you have signed them, to express any amendment in the K.'s peculiar malady, or a different state of temper, the same, or considerable symptoms of derangement existing?

The words are not meant by me to express any amendment of the important complaint.

Sir GEORGE BAKER's examination between 8th and 12th Jan. 1789.

Whether in his opinion, the state of his M.'s health does, or does not continue to be such as to render his M. incapable, either of coming to Parliament, or of attending to public business?

Certainly.

What hopes does Sir G. Baker now entertain of his M.'s recovery?

My hopes of his M.'s recovery stand upon the same grounds they did when I was here last.

Can Sir G. Baker now form any judgment or probable conjecture of the time that his M.'s disease is likely to last?

I can form no judgment, or probable conjecture with respect to the continuance of the disease.

Whether in his M.'s disorder, Sir G. Baker sees any present signs of convalescence?—None.

Can you inform the Committee, whether a majority of persons who have been afflicted with this malady at his M.'s time of life, have recovered?

I can only answer that by conjecture: I believe not.

Did Sir G. Baker ever inform Dr Willis, that it was usual for physicians to sign their names to statements of facts which they were not sure were true and correct, for the sake of agreement?

Never. I suppose I know what that alludes to.

To what does that allude?

It alludes to this: One morning, when the report was to be sent to St James's, his M. was reported to have slept four or five hours, I think. Dr Willis insisted that the report should run, "His M. has had a very good night." Sir L. Pepps, who was there, and myself, said, that we were very willing to say that it was a good night. Dr Willis peremptorily insisted that it should be written a very good night, otherwise he would not sign it. I said to Dr Willis, upon that occasion, that I knew him and an instance before the present, when, in matters of no importance, I will have no dispute with you, I will allow it to be a very good night.

If there has been any error or imperfection in the account sent to St James's, does Sir G. Baker conceive it to have consisted in representing his M.'s situation worse than it is?

If there has been any error or imperfection, it has been in representing his M.'s state better than it is?

Whether by Dr Willis's advice a course of medicine has been prescribed to the King, different from that which had been previously used, or would have been otherwise recommended by his M.'s physicians?

No medicine has been given the King since Dr Willis's arrival, but with the consent of the other physicians.

Question repeated.

I believe there was one pill of calomel given to the King by Dr Willis's desire, but I know of no other.

Whether that had the desired effect in promoting his M.'s convalescence?

It had the common effect of ouages, and no other.

Whether before Dr Willis's arrival, the peculiar mode of coercion and management which has been since used, had been employed in the same way, or in an equal degree?

Neither in the same way, nor in an equal degree.

Have they produced that effect towards the King's convalescence, which was not experienced from the former management?

They have made his M. quieter, and more manageable; but I am not sure that any thing has been done by them towards convalescence.

Sir GEORGE BAKER again called in, and examined.

Monday, Jan. 12. 1789.

When did you last see his M.?

Yesterday morning.

Will you inform the Committee in what state his M. was then, and had been in the day preceding according to your own observation, and the best information you have received?

According to the information which I received, his M. had passed the preceding afternoon quietly; that he had a very restless night without any sleep; that from six o'clock to eight in the morning he was very much disturbed. When I visited his M. he talked for about a minute a little consistently, but then went into a total alienation.

Whether, when you observed the first symptoms of his M.'s disorder on the 22d of October, you communicated your apprehensions to any person?

I communicated my apprehensions by a note to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

To any other person?

No, not that I know of. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer was called in to the Committee on the 22d of October, I communicated to him the substance of what I had said to you. The terms of the Committee's report are, "Baker is sorry to find his M. in a delirium." In Mr Pitt's letter, about two or three days ago, I was gone to come home, immediately after the report of the Committee. Whether you who in the present would indicate how many who had been under the sole care of Baker. Not one. Whether a variation while more favourable than I like it to be. How many of your life, your sole care under your power. Twenty; How many of that number are you able to recover? I do not know. Whether, His Majesty's admonition will better the present circumstances? I believe not. When I was in the morning, I was in the evening. I came to the Committee. We proceeded to St James's. Dr Warren nearly as upon this subject. "ly, ha morning. John W. descriptive mainly day, and the rational rational thing some this were de investigation not con till there son and Dr W. ed to b ing it, observ count had be in, con ment, and m same h cient b both, that th cannot follow to Dr Th ed ag ing re in th had w was a fire tence of m and th was of t mon mon gu ing to per mo in



No, not that night, except Mr. C. Hawkins. When did you communicate your apprehensions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer? The 23d of October. Do you recollect the circumstances of that communication to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any thing that passed in consequence? The terms of the communication were, "Sir G. Baker is sorry to acquaint Mr. Pitt, that he has just left his M. in an agitation of spirits, bordering on delirium." In consequence of that communication, Mr. Pitt called to me on Thursday the 23d of October, about two o'clock in the morning, I believe, after I was gone to bed. It was twelve o'clock when I came home, and I sent the note to Mr. Pitt immediately after. I endeavoured to give Mr. Pitt a more full account of what I had observed. Whether you do not know persons in this malady who, in the presence of certain attendants, have abstained from those discourses and actions, which would indicate the malady?—Certainly. How many persons labouring under this malady, who had been three months ill, have recovered, under the sole care of yourself, during your life? Not one. Whether a patient having occasional rational conversation while labouring under this malady, is not more favourable than when that circumstance is wanting? I like it better; but I am not sure it is more favourable. How many patients have you, in the whole course of your life, thought it proper to continue under your sole care, after they had continued three months under your sole care, indisposed in this malady? Twenty, I believe. How many of these patients have you cured? Not one. Of that number, which you suppose to be twenty, are you able to state how many of them ultimately did recover? I do not believe any of them. Doctor HENRY REYNOLDS examined. Whether, in his Majesty's disorder, Dr Reynolds sees any present signs of convalescence? His Majesty is more quiet, more observant of the administration of his medical attendants, in perhaps a still better state of general health, which are favourable circumstances, and which, I hope, lead to a permanent amendment; but I cannot say, that there is any actual amendment at present in his M.'s principal complaint. Whether Dr Reynolds now entertains hopes of his M.'s more speedy recovery from his present malady, than when he was last examined? It is impossible to ascertain the time. I cannot venture even to hazard a conjecture. Was Dr Reynolds present at a discussion which took place on Friday the 2d instant, between Dr Willis and Dr Warren, respecting the account which was that day sent to St James's?—I was. Relate what passed upon that occasion? When Dr Warren came down to Kew on Friday morning the 2d instant, I saw him before he visited his M. and told him how I found his M. the evening before, and that morning when I visited him. After Dr Warren had walked with me, he came into the room where we usually consult, and we proceeded to consider what report we should send to St James's; there were then present in the room, Dr Warren, Dr John Willis, and myself; and, as nearly as I can recollect, Dr Warren and I agreed upon this report: "His M. passed yesterday quietly, has had a very good night, and is calm this morning." I wrote it, read it over, and Dr John Willis objected to it, alleging that it was not descriptive of his M.'s amendment, for that he certainly was much better, having, on the preceding day, and, on that morning, said many pertinent and rational things. Dr Warren contended, that several things said properly proved nothing; but that some things said immediately afterwards improperly were decisive. Dr John Willis contended, that a mitigation of symptoms was amendment. Dr Warren did not consider that any amendment could take place, till there was an interval of an hour, or more, of reason and judgment. While they were in this argument, Dr Willis came in, was shown the report intended to be sent to St James's, and did not, at first reading it, disapprove of it; but upon Dr John Willis's observing, that it did not contain so favourable an account of his Majesty's situation, as the report which had been sent on the preceding day, he objected to it, contending, that there was a material amendment, which ought to be reported. Dr Warren and myself, not seeing his Majesty's state in the same light, thought that the report held out sufficient hopes to the public. Doctors Willis (I think both, but I am certain Dr Willis, senior) observed, that the Queen would not suffer it to go so; and I cannot exactly recollect what words immediately followed, but Dr Willis, senior, addressing himself to Dr Warren, said, "that it would fall upon him." This expression I particularly remember. We talked again upon the subject, and drew up the following report: "His Majesty passed yesterday much in the same manner as he did the day before, has had a very good night, and is this morning as he was yesterday." This report was carried up stairs, and when returned, it was accompanied with a desire that we would add to the end of the last sentence, "continuing mending." I speak to the best of my recollection. This seemed to Dr Warren and myself more than the state of his Majesty authorized us to say. Dr Warren therefore desired the honour of an audience of her Majesty, which was granted; and when he returned, the last part of the report was altered as follows: "and is this morning in a comfortable way." Instead of "is this morning as he was yesterday." I speak from memory—I have no notes. Dr Willis continued arguing warmly with Dr Warren, while I was writing the three reports—they were in the next room to that in which I was writing—the door wide open; and I heard Dr Willis say to Dr Warren, amongst other expressions of disagreement with him in opinion, that if Dr Warren persisted in the opinion

which he then maintained, that it impeached his common sense, or something else; to which Dr Warren made no reply, only desired the persons present, among whom were Lady Harcourt, Lady Charlotte Finch, and General Gordon, to observe that Dr Willis had made use of such an expression, Dr Warren conducted himself, through the whole of this unpleasant business with admirable temper. Does Dr Reynolds recollect sufficiently the conversation which passed between Dr Warren and Dr Willis upon that Friday, to take upon himself to say positively, whether the following circumstances occurred between those persons at any time that day; namely, whether Dr Willis asked this question of Dr Warren, or any question to this effect: "If a person in such an indisposition as his Majesty, should not say one sensible word in twenty-four hours, and in the next twenty-four, should say but one word, that he would not say if he was not indisposed, whether Dr Warren would not think him better?" If any such question, or any question to that effect, was asked by Dr Willis, whether Dr Reynolds can say positively, that Dr Warren did, or did not, answer "No," or what other answer he gave to it? I think I recollect that some such question was proposed by Dr Willis to Dr Warren, but I do not remember that Dr Warren said "No;" as he admitted, that if a person in the situation of his M. was for the space of one hour, or more, like himself, that he should think him mended. I remember this observation made by one of the Dr Willis's to Dr Warren, or something to this purpose, "You will not allow a person in this state to be better till he is well?" "Yes, I will," said Dr Warren, "when I see him have an interval for the space of an hour or two, of reason and judgment, but not till then." This is as nearly as I can recollect. Does Dr Reynolds hold himself responsible in his character to the public, for the truth of the accounts sent to St James's, and signed with his name? I have always wished to give, in that report, as favourable an account of his M.'s health as I could consistent with truth. In what state did Dr Reynolds leave his M. today? Pretty much, I think, in the same state as when I saw him the time before—a state of composure and quiet, but not in a mended state respecting his mind. Dr THOMAS GIBSON examined. Whether the report sent to St James's, does always contain a full state of his M.'s real situation? I think it impossible that it should. Has it ever mentioned his M.'s malady at all? I think his M.'s malady is easily to be collected from it. Is there any thing in such reports that tends to give the public any idea of his M.'s convalescence from, or growing worse in the symptoms of, his peculiar malady? There have hitherto hardly been any symptoms of either kind to be told. When did you see or hear of the order that no more such reports should be sent to St James's without the leave of the Privy Council? I forget; I believe about a week ago. Do you know, or have you ever heard, that any improper persons have been admitted into his M.'s apartment, to make that order necessary? No; I know of no improper persons. By what authority do you understand that order to have been issued? I was told it was put up at Dr Willis's desire. Whether Dr Gibson observes any material difference in his M. at such times as he visits him in the presence of Dr Willis or his son, and at such times when neither of those gentlemen are present? I think he is more quiet when they are present. L O N D O N, Jan. 16. Yesterday, at two o'clock, according to their appointment, the Sheriffs, and several Aldermen of London, waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Carlton-house, with their Address of Thanks to the Prince, for the beneficence his Highness was pleased to send them for the poor of the metropolis. Mr. Litton, who lately arrived from Madrid, was introduced to the Prince of Wales on Wednesday at Carlton-house. The Foreign Ambassadors here are teized constantly with dispatches, requiring immediate answers from the British Court, which cannot yet be given, owing to the Regency bill not being passed. A further delay, therefore, may be very detrimental to the interests of the empire. Wednesday, Dr Warren came from Kew Palace to town, and at half past one o'clock went to Carlton-house, where he had a conference with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Cumberland. Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, the Lord Chancellor set off from his house in Great Ormond-street to Kew Palace, where his Lordship had a conference of two hours with the Queen, and at half past two o'clock returned to town. Same day at three o'clock, a Council was held at the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquiss of Stafford and Carmarthen, the Earl of Chatham, Lord Sydney, Hawkebury, and Kenyon, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr Dundas. At a quarter past four the Council broke up, when the Peers proceeded to the House of Lords. Wednesday summonses were issued for holding a Privy Council to-morrow, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the Council-chamber in the Cockpit; when the consideration of the Slave Trade will be refused, and on other matters. Yesterday Mr Pitt sat off from his house in Downing-street, for Kew Palace, where he had an interview with her Majesty. Wednesday a General Court of the Proprietors

of East India Stock was held at the East India House, for the determination by ballot of the following question: "That the Hon. Basil Cochrane be restored to the Company's service." The books were opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and finally closed at six the same evening; and soon afterwards the numbers were reported as follows: For Mr Cochrane's restoration, 71. Against it, 1. By which division he is completely reinstated in the service of the Company. Yesterday, at noon, the Purser of the Britannia, Captain Cumming, (which ship is the only one, the property of the East India Company) received the final dispatches for her sailing to St Helena and China. Lord Romney, who was mentioned as dead; we are happy on enquiry to learn, is much recovered from his indisposition. The new King of Spain has introduced his Queen into the Council: she assists at the opening of all the dispatches. Wednesday the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when 22 prisoners were tried, seven of whom were capitally convicted. An instance of uncommon liberality and beneficence has occurred in the city.—A gentleman, concealing his name, sent a very large sum to the Deputy of Bread-street Ward, with directions that each poor person of the Ward, applying by letter for relief, whose case was judged worthy of attention, should have at least three guineas; and that to assist the truly necessitous and modest, they should not be obliged to come for the benevolence, it should be conveyed to them in the most secret way, and their several letters be burnt. PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 16. Bank Stock, — 3 per cent. 17 1/2. — India Stock, — 3 per cent. 17 1/2. — India Ann. — 4 per cent. 17 1/2. — India Bonds, 73 a 72 s. prem. — New Navy and Victualling — 5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 110 1/2. — Exch. Bills, — Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 18 s. a 17 s. 6 d. — Irish Tickets, — Prices, — AMSTERDAM, 38 1/2. — Oporto, 5 6 1/2. — Rotterdam, 37 9. — Paris, 28 9 16ths. — London, 38 1/2. — Ditto 2 U. 28 5-16ths. — Hamburg, 34 11 1/2 U. — Bourd. 2 U. 28 5-16ths. — Lisbon, 35 1/2. — Dublin, 8 1/2. WIND AT DEAL, JAN. 15. W. S. W. EDINBURGH. Kew House, Jan. 15. "His Majesty has had four hours sleep, passed the remainder of the night quietly, but is not calm this morning." G. Baker. L. Peys. F. Willis. Kew House, Jan. 16. "His Majesty was very quiet yesterday evening; has had four hours and a half of sleep, and is this morning as he was at the same time yesterday." R. Warren. F. Willis. This day, was married here Sir Alexander Purves of Purves, Bart. to Miss Isabella Hunter, daughter of the deceased James Hunter, Esq; of Frankfield. On Wednesday last, was married at Blackwood, the Rev. John Shaw, A. M. of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Mary Dunbar, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Dunbar, Bart. of Mochrum. Yesterday, a round of the great guns was fired from the Castle, to commemorate the day appointed to be held for her Majesty's birth-day. And this day, the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices. The evening is expected to conclude with a brilliant Assembly. This morning a little after nine o'clock, Messrs. McFadden, Drysdale, &c. were put to the bar in the Court of Justiciary, upon their trial before the Magistrates, for the riot and assault on the Calton-hill, as formerly mentioned. Three of the Magistrates in their robes were upon the bench, attended by George Buchanan Hepburn, Esq; Advocate, one of the city assessors, city Clerks and Regalia, after fencing the court, and calling the parties. The Court adjourned to this day se'ennight, at the same hour, when the pleading upon the relevancy will take place, and the trial proceed to a conclusion. We understand, Mess. Alexander Abercrombie, George Fergusson, and Thomas Macgrugan are retained as counsel on the part of the panels; and that the Lord Advocate, Solicitor General, and Mr Charles Hope are counsel to assist in the prosecution. We hear, that the answers to the bill of suspension, respecting the meeting of Heritors and others in Canongate for the purpose of electing a minister, will be reported to the Inner-house on Thursday next, in place of Tuesday, as mentioned in our last. By a Gentleman who arrived in the mail-coach this morning, we are informed, that they met with no interruption, the roads betwixt this and London being now entirely cleared of snow. On Friday evening, as Mr Lyon, at the glass-works, and a gentleman from Edinburgh, were coming along Barney's-street, Leith, they both fell in to a deep shore, (carelessly left without any fence for the safety of passengers in the dark). After calling for assistance a considerable time, they were got out. Mr L. escaped unhurt, but the gentleman now lies dangerously ill. During the present inclement weather, when so many of the labouring people are prevented from working at their ordinary employments, it would be highly proper to engage a sufficient number of them, at a reasonable allowance, to clear the streets and lanes of this city from the snow. This would not only provide work for the labouring people, at a season when great numbers of them are pining in idleness and want, but it would also be the means of removing a great obstruction to business, and preventing a vast many accidents which must inevitably hap-

pen from the present state of the streets and lanes of this city. The Society for the Relief of Industrious Poor can not, it is apprehended, lay out their funds in a better way. Half-a-guinea was received this day for the prisoners in the town tollbooth, which was sent there as directed; and the same person would carefully forward any donations of the same sort. This morning, arrived in Leith harbour, the Juno, Captain Gavin, from Oporto; with wine, fruit, and cork. — As did also the Kaiti, Marshall, from Lisbon, with wine and fruit. On Friday last, the remains of Mrs Oswald, widow of Richard Oswald, Esq; of Auchencruive; were brought in great funeral pomp to the King's Arms, Dumfries, where they lay that night in state, and next day set out for the family burying place in Ayrshire. On account of the extraordinary length of the examination of the Physicians concerning the state of his Majesty's health, we are obliged to delay several advertisements, articles of intelligence, &c. BANKRUPT. Edward Webster, late of Sheffield, in the county of York; staymaker.—Abraham Williamson of Stratton Ground, within the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, victualler.—Joseph Rust of St Catharine's, in the county of Middlesex, mathematical instrument-maker.—John Newberry of Upper Mary-le-Bonne Street, in the parish of St Mary-le-Bonne, in the county of Middlesex, oilman.—Leticia Grove of Crosby-square, in the city of London, merchant and banker.—James Webber and William Wattell, now or late of White Lyon-street, Norton Folgate, in the county of Middlesex, grazier, drovers and copartners.—Thermometer and Barometer since our last: Saturday, Jan. 17. 8 P. M. — 38 — 28.55 Sunday, — 18. 8 A. M. — 35 — 28.13 — 8 P. M. — 34 — 27.99 Monday, — 19. 8 A. M. — 28 — 28.63 FREEHOLDERS OF PERTHSHIRE. THE FREEHOLDERS of Perthshire are requested not to engage their votes, as a Candidate, who has not hitherto had an opportunity of declaring himself, will soon have the honour of offering his services to represent them in Parliament. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & MANUFACTURES. Edinburgh, Jan. 16. 1789. IN terms of the Royal Charter, a General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures will be held on Wednesday next the 21st current, being the third Wednesday of January, at Mr Heron's large room in the Cow gate, at twelve o'clock noon. It is requested that every Member who possibly can, will attend, and be punctual to the hour. WILLIAM CREECH, Secretary. FORGERY. WHEREAS a forged GUINEA NOTE of Mess. Hunters and Company, bankers in Ayr, was stopped at their office there on Saturday last, a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS will be paid to any person or persons, who can give such information of those concerned in this Forgery, as shall serve to convict them of the same. N. B. The Note is dated 1st August 1782—the watermark figure in the date and number are very ill done—the features of the impression of the King's head are very unlike the original; it is printed on a thinner and coarser paper, of a bluish colour, and without any water-mark, by which it is easily distinguished from the real Notes of that Company. LISBON WINES. JUST arrived in the Kitty, Alexander Marshall master, from Lisbon, A parcel of LISBON WINES of exceeding good quality. Sale of Jewellery, Hardware, &c. AT PRIME COST. AS the COPARTNERY betwixt Peter Forrester and Patrick Fraser, carried on under the Firm of PETER FORRESTER and COMPANY, Merchants in Edinburgh, is to be DISSOLVED at Whitsunday next, by mutual consent, their elegant STOCK in TRADE, consisting of Jewellery, Silver-Plate, Watches, Plated Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. to a very large amount, will be sold off at prime cost. The sale to commence on Monday the 5th January, at their shop, opposite the Cross, and continue till all is sold off. It is requested that those indebted to the above Company, will immediately order payment of their accounts, as they must all be settled before the Dissolution takes place. Edinburgh, January 1. 1789. MONEY TO LEND. To be LENT at the term of Whitsunday next, upon Heritable Security, THE sum of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.—Also, the sum of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING. Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant Street, Edinburgh. NOTICE. THAT the Partnership lately carried on at Perth, under the name and firm of "James Marshall jun. and Co." was DISSOLVED on the 31st ult. by mutual consent of the surviving partners; and all those who have demands against the Company, will please apply to the said James Marshall jun. who is authorized to uplift and discharge the debts due to the Company. James Marshall jun. Thomas Sweet Wm. Copland John Hogg. HOUSE IN GEORGE STREET. To be SOLD by Private Bargain, THAT elegant HOUSE, south side of George Street, near the Assembly Rooms, recently possessed by Mr Robertson Scott.—The house consists of twelve fire rooms, two of which 25 by 19 each, with closets, cellars, &c.—Besides a pipe of water from the town, there is a pump-well in the back ground, very convenient during a scarcity of water. Apply to Mr James Walker, writer to the signet. If the House is not sold betwixt and Candlemas next, it will then be Let. ST ANDREW'S SQUARE. To be SOLD by public auction in John's Coffeehouse, upon Monday the 2d of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, That large, elegant, and commodious HOUSE in St Andrew's Square, belonging to Mr Alexander Wight, Advocate, together with a Coach-House and Stables, in St Andrew's Meuse-lane. The articles of roup will be seen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael writer, Fleishmarket Close, Edinburgh; and any persons inclining to treat for a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup, may apply to the proprietor. HOUSE IN BROWN'S SQUARE. TO BE SOLD, THAT HOUSE on the fourth side of Brown's Square, possessed by Mr Mackenzie of the Exchequer, consisting of dining room and drawing room, each of 24 feet by 17, and 12 feet high, a parlour, writing-room, and five bed-chambers, three garret rooms with fire places, and fit to accommodate a numerous family—to be seen from twelve to two o'clock. For particulars, enquire at the house.



**NOTICE**  
To the HERITORS of ROXBURGHSHIRE.  
By order of WILLIAM RIDDEL, Esq. of Canfield, Con-  
vener of the Committee for Revising the Analysis of the  
Valuation Books of the County of Roxburgh.  
**A**t a General Meeting of the Heri-  
tors of the county, held at Jedburgh, upon the 7th  
October 1888. The Meeting appointed the Writers to  
the Signet, who are Heritors of the County of Roxburgh,  
a Committee to meet at Edinburgh, to take the said Ana-  
lysis into consideration, and to make their report to the  
General Meeting to be held on the 30th of April next,  
Mr William Ridgel to be Convener, and Mr John Scott  
Clerk to said Committee, any three of whom to be a quor-  
um; and recommended it to the Committee to advertise  
the time of their meeting, that any other heritors may at-  
tend if they think proper.  
The Members of the Committee, and any other Heri-  
tors, or Deacons for Heritors, who wish to attend to this  
matter, are hereby advertised, that the Convener has fixed  
Monday the 16th of January current, at twelve o'clock  
noon, within the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, South Bridge  
Street, for the first meeting of the Committee.  
JOHN SCOTT, Clerk.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of JAMES WELCH, Shipbuilder  
at Grangemouth.  
**W**illiam Glen, Merchant at For-  
glenhall, trustee upon the sequestrated estates of  
the said JAMES WELCH, has made up a state of the  
bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money,  
and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged  
with him, calculating interest upon each up to the date of  
the sequestration, with a scheme, or call, dividing the free  
produce of the money recovered among the several credi-  
tors, in these debts, according to their due order of rank-  
ing. Which states and scheme, together with a general  
state of the bankrupt's affairs, brought down to the 10th  
of December last, lie open for the inspection of the credi-  
tors, or their agents, in the trustee's hands, till the 10th  
of March next, being exactly twelve months from the date  
of the sequestration, when a general meeting of the credi-  
tors of the said James Welch is requested, within the house  
of Mrs Wyle, winter in Falkirk, at twelve o'clock noon,  
in order to receive their first dividends, and to give such  
orders as may appear necessary for the future management  
of the bankrupt's affairs.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of ARCHIBALD McDOWALL,  
Merchant and Broad Cloth Manufacturer in Edinburgh.  
**A**t a General Meeting of the said  
creditors, held upon the 9th of January current,  
Thomas Walker Baird, writer in Edinburgh, was chosen  
trustee upon the said Archibald McDowall's sequestrated  
estate; and his appointment being now confirmed by the  
Court of Session, the trustee, in terms of the statute 23d  
Geo. III. hereby requires all the creditors of the said Ar-  
chibald McDowall to lodge with him their claims and vouch-  
ers, or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the  
same, betwixt and the 4th of August next, being nine cal-  
endar months from the date of awarding the sequestration;  
certifying those creditors who shall neglect to comply with  
this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share  
in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.  
And the trustee hereby requires those indebted to the  
said Archibald McDowall's estate, immediately to make  
payment of their respective debts to the said trustee, other-  
wise prosecutions will be commenced against them without  
delay.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of the late JOHN SMART, Mer-  
chant in Falkirk.  
**J**ames Henderson, Writer in Falkirk,  
and Robert Banks, jun. accountant in Seirling, trustees  
on the sequestrated estates of the said JOHN SMART, have  
made up a state of the bankrupt's effects that have been  
converted into money, and a state of the debts which have  
been proved and lodged with them, calculating interest  
upon each up to the date of the sequestration, with a  
scheme, or call, dividing the free produce of the money  
recovered among his several creditors in these debts, ac-  
cording to their due order of ranking. Which states and  
scheme, together with a general state of the bankrupt's  
affairs, brought down to the 15th of December last, lie  
open for the inspection of the creditors, or their agents,  
in the trustee's hands, till the 16th of March next, being  
the first lawful day after twelve months from the date of  
the sequestration, when a general meeting of the creditors  
of the said John Smart is requested within the house of  
Mrs Wyle, winter in Falkirk, at twelve o'clock noon, in  
order to receive their first dividends, and to give such  
orders as may appear necessary for the future management  
of the bankrupt's affairs.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of the deceased WILLIAM HACK-  
NEY late merchant in Dundee.  
**M**argaret Hill, widow and executrix  
of her late husband, hereby gives notice  
to the whole creditors, to lodge particular notes of their  
debts, with the vouchers thereof, in the hands of Thomas  
Mawer, writer in Dundee, that proper measures may be  
taken for their payment. It is entreated that the creditors  
will attend to this, as their delaying to give in their claims  
will retard a settlement of the defunct's affairs.  
Not to be repeated.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of the deceased JOHN CLARK, late  
Merchant in Brechin, who have not given in their claims.  
**T**HAT by appointment of a majority of the said credi-  
tors, made upon the 14th current, a meeting is to  
be held upon the 20th day of February next, within the  
house of James Wood, vintner in Brechin, for the purpose  
of dividing the executry funds of the defunct, and taking  
what other steps may be thought necessary for recovering  
the balance. It is therefore requested, that these creditors  
who have not lodged their claims, will transmit same, be-  
twixt and that day, to Alexander Ritchie, writer in Bre-  
chin, common agent upon the defunct's estate, and the  
whole creditors attend that day, by themselves or agents by  
eleven o'clock forenoon.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of the deceased MICHAEL NAS-  
SMITH, Writer to the Signet.  
**G**EORGE JEFFREY, writer in Edinburgh, Trustee for  
Mr Nasmith's creditors, and factor for his executrix,  
having lately recovered certain of Mr Nasmith's funds, has  
prepared a third interim scheme of division thereof amongst  
the creditors, who are therefore requested to call for pay-  
ment of their dividends on Monday the 26th of January  
current, or any subsequent day, betwixt the hours of eleven  
before noon and two afternoon, at Mr Jeffrey's house in  
Riffr's Land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.  
January 19. 1889.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
**T**HE Trustees on the sequestrated estate of CHARLES  
HUTTON shipmaster in Culrois have now made up  
a state of the bankrupt's affairs, duplicates of which lie open  
for the inspection of all concerned, in the hands of Thomas  
Gordon writer to the signet, and John Hutton writer  
in Dumfriesshire, the trustees; and they hereby intimate,  
that a general meeting of the said Charles Hutton's Credi-  
tors will be held within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edin-  
burgh, on Saturday the 21st March next, at twelve o'clock  
noon, being the same day twelve months on which the se-  
questration was awarded. All in terms of the statute.

### Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

**A**LL persons indebted to the late Mr JOHN GRAY,  
Deputy Barrack-Master at Fort-William, are desired,  
betwixt and Whitfriday next, to pay up the sums due by  
them to John Macnab, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who  
has power to receive and discharge;—and persons who have  
any claim against Mr Gray's family, are requested to send  
distinct notes thereof to the said John Macnab.  
Such of Mr Gray's debtors as neglect to pay, in con-  
sequence of this notice, will be prosecuted, and their debts  
will, of course, be considerably increased with expenses.  
Not to be repeated.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Mess WILLIAM HOG and CO.  
Late Merchants in Edinburgh.  
**A** Meeting of these Creditors is requested in the Old Ex-  
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the  
11th day of February next, to concert about the manage-  
ment of the affairs of the said William Hog and Co.

### SALE OF UTENSILS

For manufacturing Soap and Candles,  
For behoof of Creditors.

**T**O be exposed to public voluntary roup, by the trustees  
on the sequestrated estate of James Baird, soap-manu-  
facturer at Portburgh, within the said James Baird's  
work-houses there, on Thursday the 12th day of February  
next, at twelve o'clock noon.

A most complete SET of UTENSILS for MANUFAC-  
TURING SOAP AND CANDLES, all lately purchased by  
the said James Baird, of the best and most approved kinds,  
among which are three large boilers, with a full set of  
yettin vatts and receivers, as also several wood and yettin  
reservoirs, with yettin pumps, flames, and every other uten-  
sils necessary for manufacturing soap; also three boilers,  
with apparatus necessary for manufacturing candles, con-  
form to inventories thereof, all as presently in the said  
work-houses, together with the possession of the work-houses  
till Whitfriday 1789. The whole of these utensils cost  
James Baird considerably above 12000 l. Sterling, and are to  
be exposed in *One Lot*, forming a most advantageous and  
eligible purchase, on account of the qualities of the utensils,  
and the convenience of the situation, to any person in-  
clining to carry on the business of soap and candle making.

If the utensils do not sell in one lot, they will positively  
be exposed separately as purchasers shall incline.  
Inventories of the utensils, and the articles of roup, to  
be seen in the hands of Mr William Kerr junior, merchant  
in Leith, and Robert Brown writer to the signet, to either  
of whom any person who wishes to purchase the utensils  
by private bargain, previous to the day of sale, may apply.

### TO BE SOLD,

**A**t Dalnotter, nine miles west from Glasgow,  
**H**OUSE, sometime since built by  
the Dalnotter Company, as a fustlery and public  
house for their workmen, consisting of ten fire rooms, fev-  
eral bed-rooms, fustlery room, bake house, and a large cel-  
lar under the house; also, a large stable, brew house, and  
malt-loft complete, with a lead-pipe which conveys the wa-  
ter (of which there is always plenty) into the coopers.  
There will be given a sufficient quantity of ground for gar-  
dens, or erecting more buildings upon; and as the subjects  
are bounded on the one side by the turnpike road leading  
from Glasgow to Dumfries, and on the other by the Great  
Canal, it is impossible to find a more complete, pleasant,  
and convenient situation for carrying on trade of every  
kind. There is a good mill, kilns, and malt-barn close to  
this subject, which may be had in tack; as also, land for  
keeping of cows and horses.  
This subject will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to  
John Gillies, Dalnotter.

### HOUSE OF KILSYTH.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be  
agreed upon.  
**T**HE MANSION-HOUSE of KILSYTH, consisting of  
a dining-room and parlour, each 18 feet by 17,  
nine other fire rooms, with kitchen, carpets, three vaulted  
cellars, and a large garden, is situated in the town of Kilsyth,  
and very near the great road leading through the same, on  
which it is a good stage, being about eleven miles from  
Glasgow—it will answer extremely well either for an inn  
or a manufactory; and if set for an inn, the proprietor  
will fit up stables for twenty horses, with coach-houses,  
and make other necessary repairs and alterations.  
For further particulars apply to James Patrick, mer-  
chant in Kilsyth, or Thomas Falconer, writer in Glas-  
gow.

### HOUSE AND WARE-ROOM,

On North Bridge Street.

**T**O be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old  
Exchange Coffeehouse, on Friday the 30th January  
1789, between the hours of one and two o'clock after-  
noon.

**T**hat LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the  
second story of the land at the south-east corner of the  
North Bridge, entering by the first stair on the east side  
of the Bridge. The house was formerly divided into three  
rooms and a kitchen; but two of the rooms and kitchen are  
now converted into a large ware-room, occupied at present  
by Mr John Carlier linen-draper, having two windows to the  
High Street and two windows to Bridge Street. There is a  
light closet off the Ware-room, and a very good room back-  
wards, having two windows to Bridge Street.  
The premises are very well situated for carrying on the  
Haberdashery or Millinery business.  
For further particulars apply to Alexander Abercromby  
writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private  
bargain before the day of sale.

### Sale of Subjects at Dunbar.

**T**O be SOLD by Auction at Dunbar, within the house  
of John Lorimer, vintner there, on Monday the 2d  
day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.  
The Following TENEMENTS, and other SUBJECTS,  
which belonged to Robert Fall, late merchant in Dunbar,  
in the following Lots:

**LOT I.** THE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated  
near the Shore of Dunbar, in that part thereof called the  
Broadhaven, lately possessed by Robert Melville.

This house consists of a dining-room measuring 31 feet  
by 17, and 14 feet in height; a drawing-room measuring 28  
feet by 18 feet and 14 feet in height, both fitted up in the  
modern taste, and seven bed-rooms, kitchen, cellars and sun-  
dry other conveniences, with a granary adjoining to the  
east end of the house.

**LOT II.** The GARDEN lately possessed by the said Robert  
Melville, lying in the suburbs of Dunbar. In this Garden  
there is a vine.

**LOT III.** THAT DWELLING-HOUSE lying on the Shore of  
Dunbar, possessed by William Wilson.

**LOT IV.** That HOUSE lately occupied by Mess. Falls as a  
Counting-house, with the Granaries above the same, adjoining  
to the east side of the house last mentioned.

**LOT V.** That Large CLOSS, lying near the Lammerhaven  
of Dunbar, with the whole Herring Houses, Cellars, and  
Lofts, erected on the south, north, and east of the said  
Closs.

**LOT VI.** TWO THIRD SHARES of a SUB-LEASE of the  
MILLS at Eyemouth, set in lease for 38 years from Whit-  
friday 1770.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the  
hands of John Taylor writer to the signet, to whom, or to  
James Wilkie, Esq. of Gilchriston, or John Tait, town-clerk  
of Dunbar, persons wanting further information may apply.

### Turnpike Roads.

In the Shire of Edinburgh.

**T**HE Trustees for repairing the Turnpike Roads in the  
shire of Edinburgh, in terms of last adjournment,  
are to meet in the Old Justiciary Court-house of Edinburgh,  
upon Monday the 26th of January instant, at twelve o'clock  
noon, to consider the heads of a Bill prepared by their  
Committee, and proposed to be presented to Parliament,  
for obtaining a new Act for enlarging the terms and powers  
contained in the former Turnpike Acts for the shire of Edin-  
burgh.

N. B. Such of the Trustees as have not received the  
heads of the above Bill lately printed, will please send for  
the same to Mr Mitchell's office, Nicolson Street.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of NICCOL MACNICCOL  
of Elginmore.

**T**HE said Niccol Macniccol having sold his estate at a  
price exceeding his debts, the creditors are hereby  
informed, that they will immediately, or within six weeks  
from this date, receive payment of the debts justly and truly  
due to them, without the necessity of any further judicial  
procedure in the ranking and division. For this purpose,  
the creditors are desired immediately to lodge notes of the  
amount of their debts and grounds thereof, in the hands of  
Archibald Fletcher, clerk to the signet.

### House in Paterfon's lower Court.

**T**O be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange  
Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st Jan-  
uary 1789, at six o'clock afternoon.

**T**hat LODGING in Paterfon's lower Court, Lawnmar-  
ket, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Miss Ged.  
This lodging is the fifth flat of the Scale-stairs, and con-  
sists of four good bed-chambers, with dining room, drawing-  
room, kitchen, closets, and many conveniences.—Has two  
garret-rooms, one with a chimney; and a large cellar in the  
bottom of the tenement. Stands insured in the Friendly In-  
surance, and the premium paid up.

The house is in good repair, free of smoke and vermin,  
and having an entry in each side of the stair; may be divid-  
ed into two houses without any expense. There is an easy  
access to the north by the new road and mound, and the  
windows command an extensive prospect all over the New  
Town, and of the frith and coast of Fife, &c.  
The house to be seen at any time.

For further particulars apply to John Moir, writer to the  
signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

### INN AT CUPAR ANGUS TO LET.

To be Let for such number of years as shall be agreed on,  
and entered to at Whitfriday 1789.

**T**hat Large and Commodious Inn at  
Cupar Angus, with the Gardens, Stables, and Office-  
houses, as lately occupied by the deceased Adam Lister, late  
tenant thereof. In case the tenant incline, the proprietor  
can also accommodate him with some adjacent grounds, and  
about 24 acres of land situated near to it.

The above Inn is so well known, that any description of  
it would be almost superfluous. It lies upon the great north  
post road leading from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, and from  
its central situation, and other advantages, great benefit  
accrues to any tenant.

For further particulars application may be made to Wil-  
liam Henderson of Summerfield, by Cupar Angus, the pro-  
prietor, John Adamson, writer in Edinburgh, or to Charles  
Hay, writer in Cupar Angus, who are to receive proposals  
for a set of the said Inn, betwixt and the 13th February  
next, which will be kept private, if desired.

### Sale of House and Parks of Dalry.

**T**O be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange  
Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 4th February 1789,  
betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

**T**HE HOUSE and PARKS of DALRY, situated about  
half-a-mile west of the city of Edinburgh. The parks  
consist of about 24 acres, very rich ground, exclusive of one  
acre which has been fenced out at 9 l. yearly, the fee-duty of  
which is to be sold along with the house.

The dining room, small room off it, servants hall & a range of very  
good cellars: in the second floor, there is a large drawing  
room, and three bed rooms with closets; and in the third  
floor, there is a large room for a library, and three bed rooms  
with closets.—Without the house is a kitchen, with two very  
good servants rooms over it, and two cellars, one for coals,  
the other for ashes. The Offices consist of a coach-house,  
stables for ten or twelve horses, and a byre, with hay-lofts  
and servants apartments.—These subjects hold of the Crown  
for payment of a fee-duty of about 4 s. yearly. They are  
liable to no public burdens, excepting the land tax and about  
4 s. yearly of tithe; and they have right to a family-seat  
in the body of the West Church, and to a seat for servants  
in the gallery.

John Tait, writer to the signet, Park-Place, will inform  
as to further particulars. The premises will be shown upon  
applying at the house of Dalry from twelve to three o'clock  
every day.

**T**O be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange  
Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of  
February 1789, at six o'clock in the evening.

**T**HE South East Part of the Lands of  
GRANGE of ABERDEENSHIRE, teinds thereof, and  
the right of superiority of the lands of Polcaik, in the parish of  
Benlochry, and county of Perth, held of the Crown, and  
affording a freehold qualification to vote at elections. The  
property lands of Grange consist of 162 Scots acres, of ex-  
cellent soil and warm exposure, situated within three miles  
of Coupar of Angus, fifteen miles of Perth, and the like  
distance from Dundee; are possessed by John Smith and  
Andrew Anderson, tenants, on lease—the one current to  
1801, the other, which includes rather more than the half  
of the lands, defeasible at Martinmas 1790. Rent, L. 95,  
7s. 4d. Sterling; and the tenants, over and above, pay  
the land tax and all other public burdens. Polcaik, which  
nearly adjoins, is held fee of the proprietor of Grange for  
six pence Scots of fee duty; but the entry of singular suc-  
cessors is not taxed by the fee right.

For further particulars, apply to Anthony Barclay, writer  
to the signet, James's Court, Edinburgh, who will show  
the title-deeds and conditions of sale; and to whom such  
as incline to purchase by private bargain, before the day of  
roup, may apply.

### A Villa near Edinburgh to be Sold.

**T**O be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-  
house in Edinburgh, upon the last Wednesday of Febru-  
ary 1789, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

**T**hat neat and commodious VILLA at GREENEND,  
lately possessed by the deceased Mr Gideon Ruther-  
ford, with three cottage-houses and gardens in the village of  
Greenend, all lying in the parish of Liberton, and county  
of Edinburgh, and about three miles south from Edinburgh,  
on the great road leading from thence to Newbattle. The  
house is neat, pleasantly situated, and in good order. The  
ground, consisting of between three and four Scots acres, is  
all inclosed with stone walls, subdivided with thriving hedges,  
and is well watered. There is a very good kitchen garden,  
well stocked with fruit trees, and a pigeon-house upon the  
premises, with several barren trees of different kinds, some  
of them well advanced, and all in a thriving condition. The  
premises are held fee of Lord Somerville, for payment of a  
small fee-duty.

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr Robert Ruther-  
ford, at the Manse of Catterton, the proprietor, or to  
Walter Scott, writer to the signet, who will show the con-  
ditions of roup and progress. And whoever inclines to view  
the premises, may apply to Mr Baxter at Greenend.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's  
coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 20th January 1789,  
at six o'clock in the evening.

**T**hat House in St Andrew's Square,  
which belonged to, and was lately possessed by  
Countess Dowager of Hopetoun deceased, being the  
most house on the east side of the square, with the  
houses, stables, &c. thereto belonging.

The house is well laid out, and most substantially and  
completely fitted up in every respect, and the conveniences  
of the back Court are remarkable.—It was built about 60  
years ago, not by a person on speculation, and for sale  
by a gentleman, for the accommodation of his own family.  
The house may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays,  
twelve to three.

The articles of roup and title deeds may be seen in the  
hands of Andrew Hamilton, writer to the signet, who  
inform as to all particulars.

### HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

**T**O be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffee-  
house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st day of  
January 1789, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

**T**hat LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, consist-  
ing of three rooms and a kitchen, bed-chamber, and a closet  
servant with a cellar, entering by the first turnpike on  
right hand, within the head of Hyndford's Close, being  
lodging immediately above St David's Lodge, and pre-  
sented by Mrs Murray, at the yearly rent of 14 l. 10 s.  
ling.

**T**hat LODGING being the fifth from the ground, en-  
tering by the westmost Meal-market Stair, consisting of  
rooms and a kitchen, besides closets and other conve-  
niences, presently possessed by Mrs Wemyss, at the yearly  
rent of 9 l. Sterling.

And the LODGING immediately above the last men-  
tioned lodging, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen, and  
two garret-rooms above the same, as presently possessed  
Mrs Thomson and others, at the yearly rent of 4 l. 10 s.  
Sterling.

The conditions of roup, and progress of writs to be  
the hands of William Young writer, at his house in  
Street, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private  
bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

### SALE OF HOUSES

On the Shore of Leith.

**T**O be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange  
Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st Jan-  
uary 1789, at six o'clock afternoon.

**T**hat LARGE SUBJECT at the foot of Willie's  
Close, consisting of vaults, lofts, houses, and shops,  
ground w. l. l. stand upon measures from the  
feet in front to the shore, and from 90 to 95 feet in  
up the close, with a free cart entry. There are two  
of stone vaults, the whole length and breadth of the  
jeet, completely catcombed, as it is present, and  
two lofts for grain, or any kind of dry ware goods.  
The property ought to extend towards the shore, as far  
as Ridley's Land, which lies on the other side of the  
The progress of writs and articles of roup are to be  
in the hands of James Dallas, one of the clerks to the  
net, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

### Sale of Houses in Edinburgh.

**T**O be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange  
Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 23rd January 1789,  
five o'clock afternoon.

**T**he following HERITABLE SUBJECTS, which be-  
longed to John Ramsay, writer in Edinburgh, viz.  
I. The Shop and Dwelling-house, consisting of four  
rooms and a cellar, lying near the middle of Canal Street, and  
by John Grant, merchant, at 11 l.—upset price 9 l.  
II. The Dwelling-house immediately above the last  
mentioned shop and house, consisting of four rooms and  
cellar, at 10 l. 10 s.—upset price 90 l.

**T**he following PARTS of the TENEMENT new-  
ly built by John Ramsay, viz.  
III. Two Rooms and a Cellar in the funk floor, re-  
nted at 4 l. 4 s.—upset price 33 l.

IV. The Ground Storey, consisting of four rooms and  
cellar, with a cellar, rented at 14 l.—upset price 140 l.  
This lot is well adapted for a shop and dwelling-house.

V. The Second Flat above the ground storey, consist-  
ing of four rooms and closets, with a cellar rented at 14 l.—  
upset price 140 l.

VI. The Third Storey above the ground flat, also con-  
sisting of four rooms and closets, with a cellar rented at 14  
upset price 140 l.

VII. The Garret Storey, consisting of four rooms and  
cellar, with a cellar, rented at 9 l.—upset price 90 l.  
Apply to Robert Pitcairn, writer in Edinburgh, who  
power to conclude a private bargain.

### Sale of Lands in Galloway.

**T**HE ESTATE of KELTON, in the Stewartry of Kirk-  
cudbright, will be sold by roup in September next,  
which future notice will be given. It consists of rich  
meadow and land, near Carlinwark, on the great  
road; the number of acres about 843; the present  
rent, including feu-duties, 538 l. but will rise considerably  
in the future leases, some of which have only 10  
years to run.

Persons wishing to view the premises, may apply to  
Peter Gordon, tenant of Kelton-Lodge.

**SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.**  
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Ex-  
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23rd  
rent, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

**T**he Lands lying in and about  
towns of Fortrose and Rossmore, which belong  
to the deceased Sir ALEXANDER GRANT of Dalry,  
pleasantly situated along the Bays of Fortrose and  
holding feu partly of the Magistrates of Fortrose, and  
partly of ALEXANDER ROSS, Esq. of Cromarty. The first  
after deduction of public burdens and feu duties, is 10  
10s. 11d. Sterling; and, for encouragement of  
they are to be exposed at the upset price of 4000 l.

If the lands are not sold in cumulo, it is proposed to  
pose them in the following lots:

**LOT I.**—The Lands called Nine Rigg, including  
yard or Croft called Pilecroft. Free rent, 20 l. 10 s.

**LOT II.**—The Lands and Fields called Easter Hill and  
trofe, including the Pendicle of Land called Mirk-  
hill, and the lands called Lutchewards, and the be-  
new lot in the kirk of Rossmore. Free rent, 25 l.

**LOT III.**—The Lands called Gallowbank, Loch-  
Hakehill, and Millrofe; also that Rig of Ground  
called Talecroft, with the Houses and Gardens called  
Factory Houses, and the benefit of a good table seat in  
kirk. Free rent, 28 l. 6 s. 6d.

**LOT IV.**—The Lands called Longfeth Acres, Cul-  
bank, and Leg. Free rent, 27 l. 7 s. 6d.

**LOT V.**—East and Wester Thornycleats, including  
Lands called Reyb nk. Free rent, 22 l. 14 s.

**LOT VI.**—The Lands called East of Greengate and  
of Waterfords. Free rent, 23 l. 12 s. 9d.

**LOT VII.**—The Fields called Hufband Shade, and  
Rigg called Play Rigg. Free rent, 28 l. 3 s. 6d.

Persons in ending to purchase, may apply to Mr  
Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to  
private bargain; and Isaac Grant, writer to the signet,  
show the title-deeds, rental, articles of roup, and plan  
of the lands.